

Message Text

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CIAE-00 EA-07 PM-04 H-02 INR-07 L-03 NASA-01 NEA-10

NSAE-00 NSC-05 OIC-02 SP-02 PA-01 PRS-01 OES-03 SS-15

USIA-06 SAJ-01 EB-07 NRC-05 DHA-02 /129 W

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FM USMISSION NATO

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 3883

SECDEF WASHDC

INFO USMISSION GENEVA

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ALL NATO CAPITALS 5525

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C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 1 OF 3 USNATO 5437

E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: PARM, PFOR, NATO

SUBJ: NATO DISARMAMENT EXPERTS MEETING

SUMMARY: NATO DISARMAMENT EXPERTS MEETING OCTOBER 2-3
FOCUSED ON SIHUES LIKELY TO BE RAISED AT UNGA. MEETING
WAS WELL-ATTENDED (ONLY ICELAND NOT REPRESENTATED) WITH
LARGER THAN USUAL DELEGATIONS IN MOST CASES. THREE-MAN
FRENCH DEL PARTICIPATED MORE ACTIVELY THAN IN PREVIOUS
YEARS. ONLY CLEARLY NEGATIVE NOTE FROM US STANDPOINT
WAS IN EVALUATION OF NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE, WHEN NETHER-
LANDS, NORWAY, AND CANADA EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT NPT
WOULD LOSE VIABILITY IF NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES DID NOT
DO MORE TO FULFILL ART. VI PROVISIONS. IN DISCUSSION
OF PNES, SEVERAL EXPERTS RAISED ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL
OBSERVATION. US PROPOSAL FOR STUDY UNDER CCD AUSPICES
OF CONCEPTUAL AND TECHNICAL ISSUES OF MILITARY EXPEN-
DITURE LIMITATIONS WAS WELCOMED BY UK, FRG AND BELGIUM.
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SOVIET PROPOSALS ON CTB AND MASS ANNIHILATION WEAPONS
WERE DISCOUNTED AS PROPAGANDA AND TACTICAL MOVES.
NWFZ DISCUSSION FOCUSED ON NEW ZEALAND SOUTH PACIFIC
PROPOSAL, WHICH FRENCH STRONGLY CRITICIZED. HUMANI-

TARIAN LAW AND ARMED CONFLICT DREW LARGEST DISCUSSION, CENTERING ON REPORT OF MILITARY COMMITTEE, AND INDICATED FAIRLY WIDE DIVERGENCE OF ALLIED VIEWS. NORWAY IN PARTICULAR INDICATED STRONG POLITICAL CONCERN FOR ACTION IN THIS AREA. REPORTS ON INDIVIDUAL TOPICS FOLLOW. END SUMMARY.

1. EVALUATION OF THE NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE. ALTHOUGH MOST EXPERTS EXPRESSED QUALIFIED SATISFACTION WITH THE WORK OF THE NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE, MOST ALSO STRESSED THEIR CONCERN ABOUT POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AT THE UNGA BY THE NON-ALIGNED, NOTABLY MEXICO. GIAN (US) CHARACTERIZED THE CONFERENCE ON BALANCE AS POSSIBLE. HE STRESSED THE DEGREE OF AGREEMENT REACHED ON NPT ART. III AND ART. IV ISSUES (SAFEGUARDS AND PEACEFUL USES), WHICH PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK FOR FURTHER WORK ON EXPORT POLICY, MULTINATIONAL NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE CENTERS, AND PHYSICAL SECURITY, ALL OF WHICH MAY ENHANCE THE IMPORTANCE OF NPT MEMBERSHIP. SLYFIELD (CANADA) REGRETTED THAT THE NUCLEAR POWERS HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS TO NON-NUCLEARS ON THE QUESTION OF SECURITY ASSURANCES. ONKELINX (BELGIUM) WAS PESSIMISTIC, NOTING AN "ATMOSPHERE OF CONFRONTATION" AT THE REVCON AND PREDICTING THAT SERIOUS PROBLEMS WILL ARISE IN OTHER FORUMS WHEN EVEN MORE LDCS ARE PRESENT. SEVERAL EXPERTS STRESSED THE NEED FOR PROGRESS ON ART. VI IF THE NPT IS TO ATTRACT IMPORTANT NON-SIGNATORIES. VAN DER VALK (NETHERLANDS) REFERRED TO THE "ENORMOUS FRUSTRATION" OF LDCS OVER THE ISSUE OF SECURITY

OF NON-NUCLEAR STATES.

2. THE CANADIAN EXPERT OUTLINED ELEMENTS OF A POSSIBLE UNGA RESOLUTION WHICH WOULD (A) EXPRESS SATISFACTION THAT THE CONFERENCE HAD REAFFIRMED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NPT; (B) STRESS NEED FOR ALL PARTIES TO MEET THEIR NPT OBLIGATIONS AND THE NEED FOR BALANCE BETWEEN RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS; (C) WELCOME RATIFICATIONS SINCE THE LAST CONFIDENTIAL

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UNGA; AND (D) ASK THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO PUT A DISCUSSION OF THE NPT REVCON ON THE AGENDA OF THE 31ST UNGA. NUMEROUS EXPERTS EXPRESSED THE VIEW, HOWEVER, THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER TO TRY TO AVOID ANY NPT RESOLUTION AT THIS UNGA, SINCE ANY RESOLUTION WOULD BE VULNERABLE TO HARMFUL AMENDMENTS BY THE NON-ALIGNED.

3. EDMONDS (UK) EXPLAINED FIONA CALLAGHAN'S 5-POINT PROPOSAL TO UNGA ON SAFEGUARDS, NOTING THE OBJECTIVE OF BRINGING ALL NON-NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES UNDER SAFEGUARDS, WHETHER OR NOT PARTIES TO NPT. EDMONDS SAID THE UK WAS CONSIDERING A UNGA RESOLUTION ON THIS SUBJECT, TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE UNGA PLENARY, INSTEAD OF FIRST

COMMITTEE, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DEBATE ON THE IAEA
REPORT.

4. PNES. HAUBER, (FRG), WHO HAD JUST COME FROM THE
VIENNA MEETING OF THE IAEA PNE AD HOC GROUP, DESCRIBED
THE WORK OF THAT BODY. HE ATTACHED IMPORTANCE TO DEVELOP-
ING A LEGAL ASPECTS PAPER AND A MODEL AGREEMENT CONSISTENT
WITH NPT ART. V. HE ALSO EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE
PRACTICAL UTILITY OF CERTAIN TYPES OF (SOVIET) PNES HAD
BEEN DEMONSTRATED AND THE IAEA SHOULD THEREFORE BE PREPARED
SOON TO MEET ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN ADMINISTERING PNE
SERVICES. THE US EXPERT POINTED OUT THAT THE US REGARDS

THE ECONOMIC UTILITY OF PNES AS NOT YET DEMONSTRATED AND
HAD IN FACT URGED THE AD HOC GROUP TO CONSIDER THE ECONO-
MICS OF NON-NUCLEAR ALTERNATIVES. THE US EXPERT STRESSED
THE POSITIVE RESULTS OF THE CCD PNE EXPERTS MEETING LAST
JULY IN WHICH THERE WAS GENERAL CONSENSUS, INDIA EXCEPTED,
THAT A FULL CAPABILITY TO PRODUCE PNES WAS TANTAMOUNT TO
A NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITY. IN RESPONSE TO CHAIRMAN'S
QUESTION, THE US EXPERT REPORTED THAT US-SOVIET BILATERAL
NEGOTIATIONS ON PNE VERIFICATION WERE CONTINUING BUT
PROVIDED NO DETAILS. IN RESPONSE TO SEVERAL EXPERTS
WHO SUGGESTED THAT US-SOVIET AGREEMENT SHOULD PROVIDE FOR, OR
LEAD TO, INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION OF ALL PNES, THE US
EXPERT POINTED OUT THAT THE BILATERAL PNE NEGOTIATIONS
DEALT WITH A PARTICULAR PROBLEM, I.E., TO ENABLE WEAPONS
STATES TO VERIFY THAT NEITHER WAS GETTING WEAPONS BENEFITS
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FROM PNES THAT WERE NOT OTHERWISE AVAILABLE AT TEST SITES.
THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION BY NNWS RAISED
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT ISSUES THAT WERE NOT DEALT WITH IN THE
BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS.

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NSAE-00 NSC-05 OIC-02 SP-02 PA-01 PRS-01 OES-03 SS-15

USIA-06 SAJ-01 EB-07 NRC-05 DHA-02 FEA-01 /130 W

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R 062020Z OCT 75

FM USMISSION NATO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 3884
SECDEF WASHDC
INFO USMISSION GENEVA
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5. TH CANADIAN EXPERT STRESSED THE DIFFICULTY OF ACCOMMODATING PNES UNDER A CTB REGIME AND SAID CANADA WOULD BE PREPARED TO SEE PNES SUSPENDED IF THAT WOULD SPEED PROGRESS TOWARD CTB AGREEMENT. HE ALSO ASKED THE FRG EXPERT FOR INFORMATION RE THE QUATARRRA DEPRESSION PROJECT. HAUBER REPLIED THAT THE FRG FIRM INVOLVED WAS CONCERNED ONLY WITH NON-NUCLEAR ASPECTS AND THE EGYPTIANS WOULD HAVE TO GET NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES, IF THESE WERE CALLED FOR, FROM A NWS.

6. SEABED ARMS CONTROL TREATY. EDMONDS POINTED OUT THAT THE SEABED TREATY PROVIDES FOR A REVIEW CONFERENCE IN 1977, AND UK THEREFORE PLANS AT UNGA TO CONSULT US AND USSR AS CO-DEPOSITARIES AND THEN SOUND OUT OTHER SIGNATORIES WITH OBJECTIVE OF PROMOTING A PROCEDURAL RESOLUTION ENDORSING PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE. THIS LED TO INCONCLUSIVE DISCUSSION ON ISSUES OF WHETHER UNGA RESOLUTION WAS NECESSARY AT ALL AND IF SO WHETHER IT IS NEEDED THIS
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YEAR OR NEXT. MISTRAL (FRANCE) EXPRESSED DOUBT ABOUT ADVISABILITY OF SEEKING A RESOLUTION DEALING WITH A TREATY TO WHICH LESS THAN HALF OF UN MEMBERS ARE SIGNATORIES. THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT REVIEW CONFERENCE SHOULD BE MODEST OPERATION. HOWEVER, DUTCH, BELGIAN AND CANADIAN EXPERTS EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE AS LOW KEY AS UK APPARENTLY HAD IN MIND, SINCE DIFFICULT ISSUES SUCH AS THE SCOPE OF TREATY, ITS TERRITORIAL LIMITS, AND FOLLOW-ON NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE MATTERS OF CONTROVERSY. THE BELGIAN EXPERT MADE A PLEA FOR STUDY AND CONSULTATION ON SEABED ISSUES WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE CONFERENCE. THE DUTCH AND FRG EXPERTS INDICATED THAT THEIR GOVERNMENTS WOULD SOON COMPLETE ADHERENCE TO THE SEABED TREATY.

7. MASS ANNIHILATION WEAPONS. THERE WAS AGREEMENT THAT THE SOVIET PROPOSAL ON NEW MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS WAS TOO VAGUE AND THEREFORE DIFFICULT TO CONSIDER SERIOUSLY WITHOUT MORE INFORMATION FROM THE SOVIETS. HAUBER (FRG) ASKED WHETHER THE PROPOSAL, IN THE US VIEW, BORE ANY RELATION TO THE SALT OR ENMOD NEGOTIATIONS. GIVAN

RESPONDED THAT HE KNEW OF NO RELATIONSHIP WHATEVER TO ANY OTHER NEGOTIATION. THE EXPERTS CONSIDERED IT LIKELY THAT THE PROPOSAL WOULD BE DISPOSED OF BY FORWARDING IT TO THE CCD FOR DISCUSSION, BUT SEVERAL EMPHASIZED THAT THIS SHOULD NOT

IMPLY ENDORSEMENT OF THE SOVIET APPROACH.

8. TEST BAN. TEST BAN ISSUES WERE DISCUSSED ONLY BRIEFLY, WITH FOCUS ON THE SOVIET PROPOSAL. THE FRG EXPERT SUGGESTED THAT THE PROPOSAL WAS A DEVICE TO FEND OFF LDC CRITICISM, MANIFESTED AT NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE, OF NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF ART. VI OF NPT. THE US EXPERT ADDED SUGGESTION THAT SOVIETS MAY HAVE BEEN MOTIVATED BY DESIRE TO FORESTALL PRESSURES FOR REACHING A TEST BAN AGREEMENT WITHOUT CHINA AND ALSO TO REINFORCE THEIR POSITION THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO ACCOMMODATE PNES IN A COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN. THE U.S. EXPERT NOTED THAT THE US WOULD NO DOUBT HAVE TO ABSTAIN ON THE RESOLUTION AS PRESENTLY WORDED, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE UNREALISTIC DEADLINE OF MARCH 76 FOR STARTING NEGOTIATIONS AMONG ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES. CONFIDENTIAL

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HE ALSO POINTED OUT PROBLEMS IN DRAFT TREATY IN RELATION TO VERIFICATION BY NATIONAL MEANS AND THE APPARENT LOOPHOLE FOR PNES. SEVERAL EXPERTS NOTED THE LIKELIHOOD OF A MEXICAN RESOLUTION CALLING FOR IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF ALL TESTS, AND THE CANADIAN EXPERT ADDED THAT HIS DELEGATION WOULD BE EXTREMELY ANXIOUS TO HAVE AN QUOTE ACCEPTABLE UNQUOTE CTB RESOLUTION THAT CANADA COULD SUPPORT. HE ALSO PREDICTED THAT, DESPITE SOME LDC RESERVATIONS, THE SOVIET RESOLUTION COULD PROBABLY WIN UNGA APPROVAL WITH A MODEST MAJORITY.

9. HUMANITARIAN LAW. DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN ARMED CONFLICTS CENTERED PRIMARILY ON CONSIDERATION OF RECENT REPORT OF NATO MILITARY COMMITTEE (MC) CONCERNING POSSIBLE PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTION ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS. THE REPORT RECEIVED MIXED REACTION: BELGIUM, ITALY AND FRANCE WELCOMED GREATER ATTENTION TO MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS, AS OPPOSED TO STRICTLY HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS, AND FRG SUPPORTED THE REPORT; WHILE CANADA, NORWAY, ENETHERLANDS, UK AND OTHERS OFFERED CRITICISMS OR CAVEATS. CRITICISMS FOCUSED PRIMARILY ON WHAT WAS CHARACTERIZED AS: INCOMPLETENESS OF TECHNICAL ANALYSIS; CATEGORICAL NATURE OF CONCLUSIONS; FAILURE TO CONSIDER LIMITED USE RESTRICTIONS; FAILURE TO ASSESS ALTERNATIVE WEAPONS OR RELATIVE DISADVANTATES TO NATO AND WARSAW PACT OF VARIOUS RESTRICTIONS; AND CHARGE THAT REPORT DREW CONCLUSIONS ON QUESTIONS OUTSIDE TERMS OF REFERENCE. CONSENSUS OF GROUP WAS SIMPLY TO NOTE REPORT WITH THANKS OF DISARMAMENT EXPERTS AND TO TAKE NO

FURTHER ACTION WITH REGARD TO IT. CHAIRMAN INDICATED NATO WOULD CONSULT INFORMALLY ON WHETHER ANY FURTHER DISCUSSION WOULD BE NECESSARY.

10. FRG AND ITALY STATED THAT THEY WOULD PREFER TO HAVE CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS QUESTION CONSIDERED IN CCD, BUT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THIS MIGHT NOT BE PRACTICAL OPTION AT PRESENT. CONSENSUS OF GROUP WAS THAT CCD, AS WELL AS OTHER POSSIBLE FORUMS, MIGHT BE CONSIDERED AT LATER STAGE IN LOW STUDY OF THE SUBJECT. WITH RESPECT TO UNGA CONSIDERATION OF THIS QUESTION, THE UK ASKED FOR GREATER CONFIDENTIAL

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WESTERN SOLIDARITY IN OPPOSING PREJUDICIAL SWEDISH PROPOSALS. MILLER (CANADA) COUNTERED THAT HE EXPECTED ESSENTIALLY THE SAME VOTING OUTCOME AS LAST YEAR.

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USIA-06 SAJ-01 EB-07 NRC-05 DHA-02 FEA-01 /130 W

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R 062020Z OCT 75
FM USMISSION NATO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 3885
SECDEF WASHDC
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11. THERE WAS NO DISCUSSION ON THE SUBSTANCE OF WEAPONS ISSUES, BUT NORWAY REITERATED ITS SUPPORT FOR PROGRESS TOWARD INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTABLE RESTRICTIONS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO INCENDIARIES.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION. GIVAN (US) RECALLED THAT THE DRAFT ENMOD TREATY WAS TABLED AT THE CCD AFTER

BEING CIRCULATED AT NATO FOR REACTIONS. HE SAID THAT COMMENTS OR REACTIONS BY THE EXPERTS WOULD BE WELCOME, AND HE EXPRESSED HOPE FOR SUBSTANTIVE STATEMENTS BY GOVERNMENTS AT THE CCD OR AT UNGA, IN THE LATTER CASE PARTICULARLY FROM THOSE NATO MEMBERS NOT PARTICIPATING IN CCD. HE EXPECTED THE TREATY DRAFT TO BE THE SUBJECT OF NEGOTIATION AT THE NEXT SESSION OF THE CCD. ALTHOUGH THE DRAFT WOULD THEN BE SUBJECT TO REVISION, HE HOPED THE APPROACH EMBODIED IN THE DRAFT WOULD HAVE THE SUPPORT OF ALLIES IN THE CCD.

13. SEVERAL EXPERTS RESPONDED THAT THEIR GOVERNMENTS WERE CONFIDENTIAL

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STUDYING DRAFT; BELGIUM, ITALY AND THE FRG ADDED THAT THEY WERE SEEKING ASSISTANCE FROM SCIENTIFIC BODIES. THE CANADIAN EXPERT SAID HE EXPECTED DISCUSSIONS AT THE CCD TO CENTER ON THE QUOTE WIDESPREAD, LONG-LASTING, OR SEVERE EFFECTS UNQUOTE CRITERIA IN THE DRAFT.

14. THE DANISH EXPERT (SCHOEN) RAISED THE QUESTION OF OVERLAP BETWEEN THE ENMOD TREATY AND THE DRAFT PROTOCOL ONE BEING CONSIDERED BY THE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE ON

HUMANITARIAN LAW. IN REPLY, THE U.S. EXPERT EXPLAINED THE DIFFERENCE IN PURPOSE AND SUBSTANCE OF THE TWO DRAFTS. ALL AGREED THAT THE ENMOD DRAFT TREATY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AT THE CCD, AND SEVERAL PROMISED COMMENTS IN THAT FORUM (THE IN ADVANCE). THE U.S. URGED BROAD SUPPORT AND CO-SPONSORSHIP FOR A UNGA RESOLUTION TAKING NOTE OF THE DRAFT AND ASKING THE CCD TO CONTINUE WORK ON IT.

15. NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONES. THE DISCUSSION CENTERED INITIALLY ON PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF HANDLING THE CCD NWFZ EXPERTS STUDY AT THE UNGA. THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE MERELY TO REFER THE STUDY TO GOVERNMENTS, AND THAT NO PURPOSE WOULD BE SERVED BY ASKING THE CCD TO PURSUE THE MATTER FURTHER. SEVERAL EXPERTS EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT MEXICO WOULD PURSUE A UNGA RESOLUTION ASSERTING THAT THE UNGA HAS AUTHORITY TO "RECOGNIZE" NWFZS AND ALSO THAT NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES HAVE OBLIGATIONS TO ZONES THUS RECOGNIZED. MISTRAL (FRANCE) WAS PARTICULARLY VEHEMENT IN REJECTING THE IDEA THAT THE UNGA CAN QUOTE LEGISLATE UNQUOTE NWFZS OR THAT NWFZ PARTIES CAN IMPOSE OBLIGATIONS ON TERRITORY NOT UNDER THEIR JURISDICTION.

16. DISCUSSION OF SPECIFIC NWFZ PROPOSALS CONCENTRATED ON THE NEW ZEALAND RESOLUTION RE A SOUTH PACIFIC NWFZ. SEVERAL EXPERTS REPORTED THAT THEIR GOVERNMENTS HAD TRIED TO OBTAIN CLARIFICATION FROM NEW ZEALAND BUT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY ASSURANCES CONCERNING THEIR REAL INTENTIONS. ITALIAN EXPERT (NITTI) SAID ITALY'S

POSITION ON THE RESOLUTION WOULD DEPEND ON EXPLANATIONS NEW ZEALAND PUT FORWARD AT THE UNGA. SLYFIELD SAID CANADA HAD TOLD CONFIDENTIAL

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NEW ZEALAND IT COULD SUPPORT THE RESOLUTION IN PRESENT FORM, BUT THAT IT WOULD HAVE TO RECONSIDER IF LANGUAGE BECAME MORE

SPECIFIC. HAUBER SAID THE FRG COULD NOT SUPPORT RESOLUTION IN ITS PRESENT FORM, BUT PERHAPS COULD DO SO IF IT WERE SCALED DOWN. ACCORDING TO EDMONDS, THE UK WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO SUPPORT RESOLUTION IN PRESENT FORM, BUT DOES NOT WISH TO BE ISOLATED, AND THEREFORE HOPES ALLIES WILL COORDINATE CLOSELY ON ISSUE. ONKELINX SAID BELGIAN POSITION ON RESOLUTION NOT YET DECIDED. NAV DEN VALK ANTICIPATED NETHERLANDS WOULD SUPPORT. MISTRAL SAID FRANCE COULD NOT SUPPORT RESOLUTION.

17. MILITARY EXPENDITURES. GIVAN SAID THAT THE U.S. EXPECTED TO BE ACTIVE ON THIS ISSUE AT UNGA. THE USG HAS NOT YET DECIDED IF MILITARY EXPENDITURE LIMITATIONS ARE A FEASIBLE ARMS CONTROL MEASURE, BUT BELIEVES THAT THE CONCEPT IS WORTH ADDITIONAL STUDY. THE 1974 EXPERTS REPORT PROVIDED A BASIS FOR THIS AND THE U.S. HAS THEREFORE PROPOSED AN EXPERTS STUDY UNDER CCD AUSPICES OF TECHNICAL ISSUES, INCLUDING (A) DEFINITION OF MILITARY BUDGETS; (B) EVALUATION OF RESOURCES IN THE MILITARY SECTOR; (C) DEFLATION OF CURRENT PRICE DATA; AND (D) INTERNATIONAL VALUE COMPARISONS. GIVAN NOTED THAT THE US WAS NOT PROPOSING THAT STATES BE ASKED TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AT THIS POINT, BUT MERELY THAT THESE CONCEPTS BE STUDIED. THE US DELEGATION AT THE UNGA WILL EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES OF ACHIEVING A BROADLY SUPPORTED RESOLUTION CALLING FOR SUCH A STUDY.

18. THE FRG AND BELGIAN EXPERTS SUPPORTED THE US IDEA OF A STUDY, WHILE THE DUTCH EXPERT SAID HE DID NOT CONSIDER MILITARY BUDGET LIMITATIONS TO BE A USEFUL MEANS OF ARMS CONTROL. (IN SUMMARIZING DISCUSSION OF THIS ITEM, THE CHAIRMAN POINTED OUT THAT THE DUTCH EXPERT'S STATEMENT SEEMED TO BE AT VARIANCE WITH DUTCH SUPPORT FOR THE US PROJECT AT THE CCD.)

19. WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE. THE UK EXPERT REFERRED TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE LIMA NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE FOR A SPECIAL UN SESSION ON DISARMAMENT, WHICH HE SAID THE NON-CONFIDENTIAL

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ALIGNED VIEWED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO A WDC. NITTI, NOTING THAT ITALY WAS PERHAPS "WARMER THAN OTHERS TO THE IDEA" OF A WDC, SUGGESTED THAT THE NON-ALIGNED MIGHT USE THE

THREAT OF A SPECIAL SESSION TO INDUCE AGREEMENT TO BEGIN
PREPARATIONS OF A WDC. IT WAS AGREED THAT IF THE NON-
ALIGNED DESIRED TO DO SO, THEY COULD EASILY REGISTER THE
NECESSARY MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF A SPECIAL SESSION, AND THE
FRG WONDERED WHETHER, IN THAT CASE, IT MIGHT BE TACTICALLY
USEFUL TO JOIN IN THE REQUEST AND ATTEMPT TO SHAPE THE
SPECIAL SESSION. GIVAN (US) SAID HE SAW LITTLE TO CHOOSE
BETWEEN A SPECIAL SESSION AND WDC, BUT IF A SPECIAL SESSION
WERE TO MATERIALIZE, THOUGHT COULD THEN BE GIVEN TO
INFLUENCING ITS AGENDA AND LEVEL OF REPRESENTATION. STREATOR

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Message Attributes

Automatic Decaptioning: X
Capture Date: 18 AUG 1999
Channel Indicators: n/a
Current Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Concepts: n/a
Control Number: n/a
Copy: SINGLE
Draft Date: 06 OCT 1975
Decaption Date: 01 JAN 1960
Decaption Note:
Disposition Action: RELEASED
Disposition Approved on Date:
Disposition Authority: GarlanWA
Disposition Case Number: n/a
Disposition Comment: 25 YEAR REVIEW
Disposition Date: 28 MAY 2004
Disposition Event:
Disposition History: n/a
Disposition Reason:
Disposition Remarks:
Document Number: 1975NATO05437
Document Source: ADS
Document Unique ID: 00
Drafter: n/a
Enclosure: n/a
Executive Order: 11652 GDS
Errors: n/a
Film Number: n/a
From: NATO
Handling Restrictions: n/a
Image Path:
ISecure: 1
Legacy Key: link1975/newtext/t197510101/abbrzmjf.tel
Line Count: 445
Locator: TEXT ON-LINE
Office: n/a
Original Classification: CONFIDENTIAL
Original Handling Restrictions: n/a
Original Previous Classification: n/a
Original Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a
Page Count: 9
Previous Channel Indicators:
Previous Classification: CONFIDENTIAL
Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a
Reference: n/a
Review Action: RELEASED, APPROVED
Review Authority: GarlanWA
Review Comment: n/a
Review Content Flags:
Review Date: 03 APR 2003
Review Event:
Review Exemptions: n/a
Review History: RELEASED <03 APR 2003 by SmithRJ>; APPROVED <08 JUL 2003 by GarlanWA>
Review Markings:

Margaret P. Grafeld
Declassified/Released
US Department of State
EO Systematic Review
06 JUL 2006

Review Media Identifier:
Review Referrals: n/a
Review Release Date: n/a
Review Release Event: n/a
Review Transfer Date:
Review Withdrawn Fields: n/a
Secure: OPEN
Status: NATIVE
Subject: NATO DISARMAMENT EXPERTS MEETING
TAGS: PARM, PFOR, NATO
To: STATE
SECDEF INFO GENEVA
IAEA VIENNA
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Type: TE

Markings: Margaret P. Grafeld Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 06 JUL 2006